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EXAMINER
PHAM, TUAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/994,634	SCHROEDER, DARYL DEAN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TUAN A. PHAM	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 March 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 5-14, and 21-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-14 and 21-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Applicant's remark, filed on 03/22/2007, with respect to the rejection(s)of claim(s) 9-14, and 21-24 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Lazaridis (U.S. Patent No.: 7,000,001).

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 03/22/2007, with respect to the rejection of claims 1-3, 5-8, and 25-27 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(I) Applicant's First argument:

In response to applicant's remark on pages 7-8, Applicant argues that Jung fails to teaches monitor wireless transceiver, and also fails to teaches a display driver coupled between a computer display device and a monitor wireless transceiver as recited in claims 1 and 25.

In response to applicant's arguments, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. Jung teaches a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, monitor 30, radio transceiver 31, col.2, ln.52-53), and Jung also teaches a display driver coupled between the computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, monitor 30 is included CRT 35, transceiver 31, and display driver. Display driver is included monitor computer 32, OSD circuit 33, video pre-amplifier 34-1, video output amplifier 34-2, co1.2, ln.52-67, col.3, ln.1-40).

(II) Applicant's second argument:

In response to applicant's remark on page 8, Applicant argues that the examiner has fails to combine Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen, and Applicant also alleges that there is no motivation to combine Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen as recited in claim 1 and 25.

In response to applicant's arguments as stated above, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. A prima facie case of obviousness is established when the teaching of the prior art would appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. In re Rinehart, 189 USPQ 143 (CCPA 1976). In this case, Singkornrat teach a computer system include a CPU to communicate with the remote receiver in wireless environment. Jung teaches a computer system with include a wireless transceiver for communication with the wireless headset in wireless environment. Jaaskelainen teach a computer system to display the image on the display. Since these references teach the computer system to process the data, they are indeed in the same field of endeavor or analogous arts. Therefore, there is an existing a strong prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C 103, and proper to combine Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in

the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to do so found in order to output the information receiving from the wireless transceiver to the display on the display screen as suggested by Jung at col.2, ln.52-55.

For the reasons above, the 103 rejections of claims 1-3, 5-8, and 25-27 as set forth in the last Office Action stand.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-3, and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225) and further in view of Jaaskelainen, Jr. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,963,191).**

Regarding claim 1, Singkornrat teaches a computer system (see figure 1), comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 14, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications and capable of being connected to and relaying the wireless communications to and from a computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 12, transceiver 14, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.5-11);

a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications;

a computer display device (i.e., TV monitor) connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and receiving communication signals from the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14); and

wherein the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer display device comprise a wireless computer monitor that is capable of receiving data from and transmitting data to the computer main unit in a wireless manner through the monitor wireless transceiver and the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14).

It should be noticed that Singkornrat fails to teach a display driver coupled between said computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver. However, Jung teaches such features (see figure 1, monitor 30 is included CRT 35, transceiver 31, and display driver. Display driver is included monitor computer 32, OSD circuit 33, video pre-amplifier 34-1, video output amplifier 34-2, co1.2, ln.52-67, col.3, ln.1-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jung into view of Singkornrat in order to output the information receiving from the wireless transceiver to the display on the display screen as suggested by Jung at col.2, ln.52-55.

Singkornrat and Jung, in combination, fails to teach a display driver is configured to translate data. However, Jaaskelainen, Jr. teaches such features (see figure 3, display adapter 70, monitor 14, col.7, ln.15-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jaaskelainen, Jr. into view of Singkornrat and Jung in order to output the information receiving from the wireless transceiver to the display on the display screen as suggested by Jung at col.2, ln.52-55.

Regarding claim 2, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

Regarding claim 3, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ infrared (IR) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

Regarding claim 7, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a keyboard port capable of connecting a keyboard to the wireless computer monitor; and a keyboard driver; wherein the keyboard port and the keyboard driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the keyboard to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included keyboard port and keyboard driver).

Regarding claim 8, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a pointing device port capable of connecting one or more pointing devices to the wireless computer monitor; and a pointing device driver; wherein the pointing device port and the pointing device driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from

the one or more pointing devices to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included pointing port and pointing driver).

5. **Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225) and further in view of Jaaskelainen, Jr. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,963,191).**

Regarding claim 25, Riazi teaches a computer system, (see figure 1) comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see base station 20) performing wireless communications and being connected to a computer main unit and for relaying said wireless communications to and from the computer main unit (see figure 1, CPU 30, col.3, ln.55-67), and

a first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, antenna 34), including

a) a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications (see figure 8, data radio modem 112),

b) a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and transmitting communication signals to and receiving communication signals from said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 8, display 14, data radio modem 112, antenna 34).

It should be noticed that Riazi fails to teach data translation means, coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver. However, Jung teaches data translation means (read on display drive), coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, monitor 30 is included CRT 35, transceiver 31, and display driver. Display driver is included monitor computer 32, OSD circuit 33, video pre-amplifier 34-1, video output amplifier 34-2, co1.2, ln.52-67, col.3, ln.1-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jung into view of Singkornrat in order to output the information receiving from the wireless transceiver to the display on the display screen as suggested by Jung at col.2, ln.52-55.

Singkornrat and Jung, in combination, fails to teach a display driver is configured to translate data. However, Jaaskelainen, Jr. teaches such features (see figure 3, display adapter 70, monitor 14, col.7, ln.15-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jaaskelainen, Jr. into view of Singkornrat and Jung in order to output the information receiving from the wireless transceiver to the display on the display screen as suggested by Jung at col.2, ln.52-55.

Regarding claim 26, Jaaskelainen, Jr. further teaches a display driver (see figure 2, display driver 106).

6. **Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225) and further in view of Jaaskelainen, Jr. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,963,191) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi").**

Regarding claim 5, Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen, Jr., in combination, fails to teach a computer system further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to the base station; and an audio driver; wherein the audio port and the audio driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver (i.e., base station) and are capable of relaying data between the computer main unit and the one or more audio devices in a wireless manner. However, Riazi teaches such features (see figure 1, base station 20, antenna 86, audio port 62, 64, col.3, ln.56-67, col.4, ln.25-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Riazi, into view of Singkornrat, Jung, and Jaaskelainen, Jr. in order to provide the audio to the user in wireless fashion.

Regarding claim 6, Riazi further teaches a method and computer system wherein the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

7. **Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225) and further in view of Jaaskelainen, Jr. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,963,191) as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Schindler et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,867,223, hereinafter, "Schindler").**

Regarding claim 27, Riazi, Jung, and Jaaskelainen, in combination, fails to teach a second wireless computer monitor, and wherein each of said first and second wireless computer monitors have a unique address for wireless communication, such that each of said first and second wireless computer monitors is capable of receiving unique data from said computer wireless transceiver concurrently with the other of said first and second wireless computer monitors. However, Schindler teaches such features (see figure, 1A, 1B, figure 17, transmitter 140, 141, monitors 122, 122', col.7, ln.30-65, it is obvious that computer 118 store all the address associate with each monitor 122, 122' is connected to the computer 118, monitors 122, 122' will assign the same address for communicating with computer 118).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Schindler into view of Riazi, Jung, and Jaaskelainen in order to display the video data to both monitors at the same time.

8. Claims 9-11, and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Lazaridis (U.S. Patent No.: 7,000,001).

Regarding claim 9, Singkornrat teaches a computer system (see figure 1), comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 14, col.1, ln.46-50) couple to the computer main unit, for relaying wireless communications to and from the computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 12, transceiver 14, col.2, ln.5-11); and

a first wireless computer monitor comprising:

a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, col.1, ln.46-50) performing wireless communications;

a computer display device (i.e., TV monitor) connected to the monitor wireless transceiver, wherein the monitor wireless transceiver is configured to transmit a wireless communication to the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, transceiver 14, CPU 12, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14), and

the monitor wireless transceiver is configured to communicate to the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, transceiver 16, transceiver 14).

It should be noticed that Singkornrat fails to teach a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith, and the communication includes data and unique address. However, Lazaridis teaches a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith, and the communication includes data and unique address (see col.7, ln.65-67, the computer store each unique address of each printers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Lazaridis into view of Singkornrat in order to exchange the data between the CPU and the printer.

Regarding claim 10, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

Regarding claim 11, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver employ infrared (IR) communications (see col.2, ln.8).

Regarding claim 21, Singkornrat further teaches a computer system comprising a second wireless computer monitor, said second wireless computer monitor for wireless communication, and including a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications, and a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver, wherein said second wireless computer monitor is capable of receiving data from and transmitting data to said computer main unit in a wireless manner through said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer wireless transceiver, concurrently with said first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, TV monitor 24, transceiver 16, transceiver 14, CPU 12, col.2, ln.51-67, col.3, ln.1-14). Schindler further teaches a unique address for wireless communication (see figure 1, speaker 144, headset 143, col.3, ln.14-26, it is obvious that computer 118 store all the address associate with each device is connected to the computer 118, such as headset

143, TV 122, each device will assign one unique address for communicating with computer 118 to avoid the conflict).

Regarding claim 22, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a keyboard port capable of connecting a keyboard to the wireless computer monitor; and a keyboard driver; wherein the keyboard port and the keyboard driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the keyboard to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included pointing port and pointing driver).

Regarding claim 23, Singkornrat further teaches a method and computer system wherein the wireless computer monitor further comprises: a pointing device port capable of connecting one or more pointing devices to the wireless computer monitor; and a pointing device driver; wherein the pointing device port and the pointing device driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from the one or more pointing devices to the computer main unit in a wireless manner (see col.2, ln.12-19, it is inherently that the remote transceiver 16 should be included pointing port and pointing driver).

9. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Lazaridis (U.S. Patent No.: 7,000,001) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi").

Regarding claim 12, Singkornrat and Lazaridis, in combination, fails to teach a computer system further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to the base station; and an audio driver; wherein the audio port and the audio driver are connected to the monitor wireless transceiver (i.e., base station) and are capable of relaying data between the computer main unit and the one or more audio devices in a wireless manner. However, Riazi teaches such features (see figure 1, base station 20, antenna 86, audio port 62, 64, col.3, ln.56-67, col.4, ln.25-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Riazi, into view of Singkornrat and Lazaridis in order to provide the audio to the user in wireless fashion.

Regarding claim 13, Riazi further teaches a method and computer system wherein the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

10. Claims 14 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat") in view of Lazaridis (U.S. Patent No.: 7,000,001) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Jung (U.S. Patent No.: 6,041,225).

Regarding claims 14 and 24, Singkornrat and Lazaridis, in combination, fails to teach a display driver coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver. However, Jung teaches such features (see figure 1, monitor 30 is included CRT 35, transceiver 31, and display driver. Display driver is included monitor computer 32, OSD circuit 33, video pre-amplifier 34-1, video output amplifier 34-2, co1.2, ln.52-67, col.3, ln.1-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Jung into view of Singkornrat and Lazaridis in order to output the information receiving from the wireless transceiver to the display on the display screen as suggested by Jung at col.2, ln.52-55.

Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan A. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-8097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on (571) 272-4177. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have question on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Technology 2600
Art Unit 2618
May 22, 2007
Examiner

Tuan Pham